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Item 3 of the agenda
Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2006-2007 — policy session

Letter dated 3 May 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, on behalf of the European Union, its contribution to the compilation of national and regional goals and commitments being proposed at the fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the fifteenth session of the Commission.

(*Signed*) Thomas **Matussek**
Permanent Representative

07-33788 (E) 100507

Annex to the letter dated 3 May 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

EU contribution for the CSD 15 compilation of national and regional goals and commitments[1]

Region / country Europe

Leading actor(s) **EU / European Commission/ Member States**

Participating actor(s) None

Main objective(s) Action Plan "Energy policy for Europe":

- Stresses the need to increase energy efficiency in the EU in order to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the EU's energy consumption compared to projections for 2020;

- Endorses a binding target of a 20% share of renewable energies in overall EU energy consumption by 2020;

- Endorses a 10% binding minimum target to be achieved by all Member States for the share of biofuels in overall EU transport petrol and diesel consumption by 2020, introduced in a cost-efficient way. The binding character of this target is appropriate, subject to production being sustainable, second-generation biofuels becoming commercially available and the Fuel Quality Directive being amended accordingly to allow for adequate levels of blending.

- Stresses the need to integrate energy and development policies, and to address energy access for the poor. This includes to develop a comprehensive Africa-EU Energy Partnership and to leverage different financial instruments such as the 10th EDF, the National Indicative Programs, the Energy Facility and the Infrastructure Trust Fund.

- Stresses the importance of fully exploiting opportunities provided by existing and emerging technologies, in particular those related to energy efficiency and renewable energy sources;

- Welcomes the Commission's initiative to establish a new Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund, establishing a public/private partnership to provide equity

[1] Presidency Conclusions of the Brussels European Council 8/9 March 2007 on Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency; Conclusions of the Council of the European Union (Environment) on 23 October 2006 and 18 December 2006.

	finance for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments in developing countries and invites other donors, including the EIB, EBRD and other international financial institutions and investors to join this initiative;
Expected results	The promotion of energy saving, energy efficiency and renewable energies contributes to a secure, competitive and sustainable energy future of the EU.
Target area / place	EU Member States/ Global
Arrangement(s) for financing	National and EU budgets
Monitoring process	A Commission proposal for a new comprehensive directive on the use of all renewable energy sources will be presented in 2007.
Contact person	European Commission- DG Environment

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Letter dated 11 May 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the contribution of Portugal to the compilation of national and regional goals and commitments being prepared at the fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (see annex). I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the fifteenth session of the Commission.

(*Signed*) João **Salgueiro**
Permanent Representative

* E/CN.17/2007/1.

07-34279 (E) 290507

Annex to the letter dated 11 May 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Contribution of Portugal to the compilation of national and regional goals and commitments prepared at the fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

Promotion of energy policy in Portugal

Region / country	Europe / Portugal
Leading actor(s)	**Government of Portugal**
Participating actor(s)	none

With the aim to promote economic development, reduce external dependence, fight climate change and sponsoring research and development in state-of-the-art technologies, the Government reviewed in the beginning of 2007 goals upwards, in particular:

- Increase the goal set for 2010 for power generation based on renewable energies from 39% to 45% of total electricity consumption, strongly investing in all types of renewable sources;
- Increase biofuels penetration goal from 5.75% to 10% of total fuels consumption in transport in 2010;
- Replace 5% to 10% of coal used in Sines and Pego power stations with biomass or waste until 2010;
- Implement energy efficiency measures equivalent to 9% of energy consumption until 2015 (Directive Energy end-use Efficiency and Energy Services).

In order to achieve these goals, the Government approved a wide range of measures covering critical areas:

Energy efficiency: approved legislation and launch programs to improve energy efficiency in buildings (energy certification), regulations for solar energy systems in buildings (with new construction regulations, installing solar panels in new buildings is now mandatory — 150 000 m2/year); the introduction of carbon taxes on less efficient light bulbs, and tax disincentives to the use of heating gas-oil, and automobile tax based on CO2 (10% of the automobile tax depends now on the emission of greenhouse effect gases); voluntary agreements in industry and measures in the transport area. It is also preparing an ambitious Energy Efficiency Action Plan to implement reduction

measures equivalent to 9% of total energy consumption until 2015.

Renewable energies: Portugal has one of the most ambitious goals in terms of renewable energies (45% of total electricity production by 2010). To meet this commitment, the Government make diversified investments in wind, hydropower and solar energies, biomass and biofuels. The priorities are:

Wind power: Increase by **1950 MW** the installed capacity goal for 2012 (reaching a new total of **5100 MW** with an increase of 600 MW via equipment upgrade) and promote the creation of new technological and investment clusters linked to wind power;

Hydropower: Anticipate upgrading capacity investments for existing hydropower plants, in order to reach the **5575 MW** goal of installed hydropower capacity by 2010 (575 MW more than expected by previous energy policies); Other planned investments will enable Portugal to exceed **7000 MW** of installed hydropower capacity by 2020, increasing explored potential from current 46% to 70%;

Biomass: Increase by **100 MW** the installed capacity goal for 2010 (67% increase), promoting a tight coordination across regional forest resources, and fire risk mitigation policies;

Solar energy: Ensure effective attainment of goals (construction of the world's largest photovoltaic plant — Moura plant and ensure link to micro-generation policies and solar energy systems in building (in a total of **150 MW**);

Waves: Increase installed capacity by **200 MW** through the creation of a Pilot Area with a total exploration potential of up to 250 MW for new emerging industrial and pre-commercial technological development prototypes;

Biofuels: Define a goal of **10%** penetration in road transport on biofuels (attaining European Union goal 10 years earlier than required) and promote supporting domestic agriculture initiatives through tax exemptions for road transport means using biofuels;

Biogas: Define goals and action plan for a previously uncovered area, establishing a goal of **100 MW** of installed capacity for waste anaerobic treatment units;

Micro-generation: Promote program for installing **50,000** systems until 2010, with incentives to the

installation of water heating systems based on solar energy in existing houses.

Thermoelectric power: grant operational conditions to new gas plants (4 plants with a total installed power of 3200 MW) and future clean coal plants (800 MW);

The creation of more competitive energy markets, the gas market has been liberalized before schedule, the State has a very limited presence in the industry as a shareholder, and the gas and electricity transportation assets have been unbundled;

According to the Kyoto Protocol, Portugal's emissions growth vis-à-vis 1990 values should not exceed 27%. However, since 1990, Portugal has strayed from Kyoto goals, mostly because of the growth experienced by transport and household/services sectors;

In order to comply with Kyoto goals, the Portuguese Cabinet approved a strategy including the full implementation of the National Plan for Climate Change (PNAC) 2006, a set of additional measures, and the creation of the Portuguese Carbon Fund (24 March 2006).

Contact person

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